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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

1944



1944

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1944

By W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. H. WALTERS, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. HUTSON, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. W. CLARK, J.P.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. G. APPLEBY

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. O. BURNELL

COUNCILLOR J. T. H. JACKSON

COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. H. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR M. M. MERCER

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

MRS. GILES

MRS. KEW

MRS. MACGILP

MRS. STANLEY

MISS WILD

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

November, 1945.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1944.

I am very pleased to be able to report that statistics relating to the health services of the County Borough reveal that in 1944, the health of the inhabitants of the Borough was in a very satisfactory position.

The birth rate, which reached its lowest level of 13.4 per thousand population in 1940, rose in 1944 to the remarkable figure of 21.3. At the same time, the infantile mortality rate reached its lowest level of 40 per thousand live births. In 1900 this figure was 199 and in 1941 it was 66. It will thus be seen that considerable progress has been made in infant care over the years, and I am sure that the arrangements for the supply of priority milk and vitamin supplements has contributed in no small measure to the low record for 1944. There is, however, one disquieting feature, viz., the increase in illegitimacy. When the illegitimate births are expressed as a percentage of the total live births, we find that whereas there were only 2.4% illegitimate births in 1939—in 1944 the figure had risen to 9.4%.

The general death rate was 13.4 per thousand population. This is slightly higher than that for England and Wales (11.6), but is lower than the corresponding figure for 1943, whilst the figure for 1940 was 14.6.

It is reassuring to be able to report that the maternal mortality rate also remains low. As recently as in 1935 the mortality rate was as high as 7.2 (i.e., 7.2 maternal deaths per thousand live births), and it is satisfactory to report that in 1944 the rate was 1.0, which compares very favourably with a rate of 1.93 for England and Wales as a whole.

The death rate from Cancer, I regret to say, remains fairly stationary at 1.7 per thousand of population, and it is clear that until drastic steps are taken to deal with this serious problem, little improvement can be expected.

Turning now to Tuberculosis, I have to report, with considerable satisfaction, that the death rate from this complaint has reached the lowest level ever recorded, viz., 0.48 per thousand of population for all forms of Tuberculosis, and 0.35 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This represents 22 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis and 16 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The position with regard to Pulmonary Tuberculosis gives grounds for especial satisfaction. The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis had been falling for some years prior to the war, but it started to rise after 1939, and in 1941 reached 0.67. In 1939 the number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to the Sanatorium was 27 and each year, the number has steadily risen, until in 1944 it was 58.

It will thus be seen that in spite of the greatly increased number of cases, the death rate has been substantially lower. The reason for this is that patients are now reaching us at a much earlier stage, and if this happy state of affairs is maintained, as I have every reason to hope that it will be maintained, we can confidently look forward to the time when Tuberculosis will cease to be the terrible scourge which it has been hitherto.

With regard to infectious diseases, I have to report that except for whooping cough, the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases was remarkably low.

There has been a marked decline in the incidence of diphtheria, there being only 8 cases of this disease notified during the year, and for the first time for many years, there were no deaths. It is interesting to record that in 1900 there were 411 cases notified and 68 deaths.

The number of cases of scarlet fever was the smallest recorded for many years, viz. 61 cases.

There is, therefore a considerable measure of satisfaction to be drawn from a perusal of these figures, indicating as they do that after five years of war, the health of the community, so far from having deteriorated, has undergone material improvement in many directions.

I desire to express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to my colleagues, and members of the Health Department staff, my grateful thanks for the loyal support and ready assistance they have afforded me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALCOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres)	4,222
Population—Census 1931	49,529
No. of Houses, 1931 (Census)	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1944) (estimated)	13,379
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1944)	£334,547
Sum represented by penny rate (1st Oct., 1944)	£1,353

Population. The Registrar-General estimates the civilian population of the Borough to have been 45,730 at mid-year, 1944, being an increase of 690 on the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1944

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i> 1944	<i>Total</i> 1943
Live Births (total) ..	502	470	972	854
„ „ Legitimate	448	433	881	790
„ „ Illegitimate	54	37	91	64
Birth Rate (Live)	21.3	19.0		
Still-births	19	11	30	26
„ Rate per 1,000 of total births (live & still)	30	30		
„ Rate per 1,000 of population	0.66	0.58		
Deaths	322	289	611	639
Death-rate	13.4	14.2		
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)	9.4	7.5		
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	0	1		
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	0	1.1		
Deaths from other Maternal causes	1	1		
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	1.0	1.1		
Total Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal causes	1	2		
Total rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	1.0	2.3		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	40	59		

	1944	1943
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000		
legitimate births	35 ..	58
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000		
illegitimate births	88 ..	62
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 ..	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	2 ..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	7 ..	7
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	16 ..	28
Death-rate from ditto	0.35 ..	0.62
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	6 ..	4
Death-rate from ditto	0.13 ..	0.09
Number of Deaths from Cancer	79 ..	67
Death-rate from Cancer	1.7 ..	1.5
Zymotic Death-Rate	0.22 ..	0.36
Number of Marriages	361 ..	366
Marriage Rate	15.8 ..	16.2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, etc. :*

W. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Ditto :

A. L. SMALLWOOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Analyst :

R. MALLINDER, B.Sc., F.I.C. (*part time*)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

M. CARTER, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

J. EASTON, Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board ;
Cert. Inspection of Meat

J. H. WILLIS (on War Service)

G. B. STOKES Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board (on War Service)

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert Inspection of Meat (temporary)

Chief Clerk :

G. M. UPTON

Clerks :

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN Miss M. RUSSELL

Miss J. ALGER Miss B. A. MARTIN

Miss J. SUGDEN Miss G. FOSTER

G. LIGHT

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :

Miss M. HEAPY, State Registered Nurse

Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse, State
Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Mrs. E. KIRBY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Mrs. K. M. HARVEY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Miss M. GALLOWAY, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife,
Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
(Commenced 25th September, 1944)

Municipal Midwives :

Miss G. A. BATES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife
Mrs. M. H. CUNNINGHAM, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss L. A. ELKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss R. GILKS, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss G. M. JONES, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Miss G. MINOR, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Mrs. A. J. PLANT, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officer :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Ophthalmologist for Pre-School Children :*EDWIN R. JAGGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (*part time*)*Consultant for Puerperal Pyrexia, and for Ante-Natal
and Obstetric Complications :*N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (*part time*)*Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :*Miss J. H. W. HEPBURN, L.D.S. (*part time*)
(Resigned 31st August, 1944)*Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :*H. T. CROSSLEY, M.B., Ch.B. (*part time*)**Orthopaedic Clinic :***Orthopaedic Surgeon :*R. BEWICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. (*part time*)*Masseuse :*Miss M. J. W. ABBOTTS, Cert. Ch. Soc. of Massage and Medical
Gymnastics and M.E. (*part time*)**District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator :**G. GILLIES, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (*part time*)*Vaccination Officer :*J. L. KIND (*part time*)*Home Teacher of the Blind :*

Mrs. A. R. BATES

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

During the year there were no developments or changes in the provision of Ambulance facilities or Public and Voluntary Hospitals. except that a new ambulance was obtained to replace one which became unserviceable.

In the same manner there were no changes in the administration of the Institutional medical services transferred from the late Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or in the provision of Poor Law medical out-relief.

One additional domiciliary midwife was appointed during the year.

As regards Mental Deficiency, Burton upon Trent is one of the constituent authorities of the West Midland Joint Board for the Mentally Defective. After considerable difficulty, the Board has secured a site for an Institution.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply to the Borough. The supply is drawn from deep wells at Chilcote (Leicestershire), Fradley and Trent Valley, and is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

Softening plants are installed at Chilcote and Fradley, and although the water after treatment is hard, it is not excessively so, there being about twenty parts per 100,000 total hardness, of which about half is permanent hardness.

Periodical chemical and bacteriological examinations of the piped supply are carried out in the Health Department Laboratory.

Three samples during the year gave the following results :

Chemical Analysis :

Satisfactory in each case.

Bacteriological Analysis

Plate Count

Organisms per c.c. on
agar at 37° C.

- (No. 1) 4 colonies in 10 c.c. sample
- (No. 2) 8 colonies in 10 c.c. sample
- (No. 3) 170 colonies in 10 c.c. sample

Inoculation of

McConkey Broth

A negative result was
obtained in each case

No action was necessary to deal with any form of contamination.

The proportion of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains is as follows :—

- (a) Direct to the houses—approximately 98%
- (b) By means of stand pipes—approximately 2%

The proportion of the population supplied from public water mains :—

- (a) Direct to the houses—approximately 98.5%
- (b) By means of stand pipes—approximately 1.5%

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. P. J. Borley, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1945.

Bond End,
Burton upon Trent.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT, 1944/45 (1st April, 1944, to 31st March, 1945)

I beg to present herewith my Annual Report for the Refuse Removal and Disposal Department for the year 1944/45.

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT

At the end of March, 1945, 16 workers were employed refuse collecting and 2 men divided their time between refuse and salvage collection. The labour situation deteriorated rapidly during the year and much time was lost owing to sickness. After repeated and futile applications for additional help to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, it became necessary to employ part-time labour. This was utilised during week-ends with a nucleus of experienced employees. The greatest number of part-time employees secured was 15. Overtime was worked regularly by the normal staff to the extent of 4½ hours per week and about half the men volunteered for work on Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

In order to accelerate domestic refuse collection, a special service was started for schools, public buildings and similar institutions. This change has noticeably reduced paper salvage recovery as will be seen in the salvage returns.

11,313 tons of domestic refuse was collected throughout the year and the maximum collection for any one week was 346 tons, this being attained whilst employing part-time workers.

Sanitary Pail Refuse was estimated to weigh 148 tons.

The income from charges made for the collection of trade and other refuse was £51.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE PLANT

The 1944/45 period ended with 8 men and 6 women fully employed in this Department. Again, this year, the work of this section suffered from the need for more workers. This difficulty, together with the tightening war restrictions, noticeably reduced the amount of salvage materials handled.

Paper recovery in the Borough was down 14.6% ; the reduction was mainly due to poor collection facilities and here it should be noted that the collection operated by the Women's Voluntary Services was not in any way relaxed and 117 tons (14 tons more than last year) was recovered by this organisation. Mrs. W. P. Stanley is to be congratulated upon this achievement which represents 31.3% of the total output of the Department.

The following list is an analysis of materials dealt with by this section.

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	
Domestic Refuse	..	11,313	18	0	(Weighed)
Trade Refuse	..	296	2	1	do.
Offal	..	9	3	1	do.
		11,619	3	2	
From Assisted Authorities		729	0	2	(Weighed)
Total through the Plant		12,348	4	0	(Weighed)
Direct to Tips	..	740	0	0	(Estimated)
Night-soil		148	0	0	do.
Total	..	13,236	4	0	

Main items of salvage sales :—

Paper		373 tons
Black Scrap	..	52 „
Baled Tins	..	259 „
Textiles		11 „
Cinders		151 „
Waste Food	..	246 „
Bones		21 „
Miscellaneous	..	124 „

There was no sale of bottles (except milk bottles), glass, waste rubber or light iron. Paper recovery is seriously reduced and it may

be expected to further deteriorate owing to the unsatisfactory state of the collection service.

The income from the sale of salvage was £4,863 and purchases from other Authorities amounted to £278. Refuse totalling 729 tons and for which charges were made, was received from other Authorities.

Charges for refuse disposal amounted to £132, making the gross income of £4,995.

The removal of domestic refuse has suffered greatly during the war and it is hoped that more men will be available to the Department before the seasonal increase in refuse during the next winter.

It is interesting to note that in 1939 each man in the Department moved 562 tons of refuse per annum. During the war this figure has increased to 628 tons per annum ; that is by 11.75% The staff are to be congratulated upon maintaining this standard throughout five years and it is regrettable that the shortage of staff appears likely to continue for some time.

I desire to record my thanks to the Health Committee for their continued support.

I am, Your obedient servant,

PERCY BORLEY,

Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. F. V. A. Smith, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwelling Houses :

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	292
Re Sanitary Defects	..	..	..	..	..	4,217
Verminous	..	..	..	..	..	130
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	6
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	90
Factories with Power	..	..	..	..	..	43
Factories without Power	..	..	..	..	..	28
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	55
Re Shops Acts	..	..	..	..	..	657
Premises where Animals are kept	..	..	..	..	..	148

Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	189
Premises infested with Rats, Mice or other Pests	..					1,577
Diseases of Animals Acts	..	..	..	..	..	203
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	232
Petrol, Carbide or Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	78
Meat and Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,384
Meat Shops	..	..	..	..	..	114
General Provision Shops	..	..	..	..	..	82
Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	305
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	510
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	205
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	..	..	12
						12,557

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated		
W.C.'s	173	215
Defective roofs, eaves and downspoutings	254	273
Houses damp, defective or dirty	534	437
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	51	32
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving	42	43
Houses without proper water supply	3	2
Defective floors, doors, windows, etc.	37	42
Overcrowding	1	2
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	2	3
Accumulations of manure, etc.	4	5
Miscellaneous nuisances	16	11
		1,117
		1,065

NOTICES SERVED

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61

Legal Proceedings. In 6 cases proceedings were authorised, but in no case was it necessary to apply to the Court of Magistrates for an "Abatement Order."

Certificates of Essentiality. Twenty certificates have been granted for the protection of labour engaged on essential repairs to house property.

The following certificates have been issued recommending the release by the various Ministries of materials for essential repairs :— Timber, 121 ; Washing Coppers, 78 ; Lead Piping, 8 ; Firegrates, 4 ; Paint, 5.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, ETC.

					<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	12	12
Factories	..	..	..	..	45	23
					57	35

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1936

Total number of shop inspections 657

Closing of Shops. The hours fixed for the closing of shops for the period from the 7th November, 1943, to the 4th March, 1944, was 7-30 p.m. on the late day and 6 p.m. on other days of the week, with the exception of hairdressers which was fixed at 8 p.m. on the late day, and 7 p.m. on the other days of the week.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number on register	..	..	..	..	2
Accommodation for (adults)	..	..	..	..	103
Accommodation for (children)	..	..	..	..	7
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	90

Movable Dwellings.

Number of licensed sites	..	..	..	..	5
Number of vans	..	..	..	..	20
Number of vans at amusement fair	..	..	..	..	5
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	189

Canal Boats.

Number of boats inspected	..	..	..	..	6
Number of adults on board	..	..	..	..	8
Number of children on board	..	..	..	..	7
Number of contraventions found	..	..	..	..	4

VERMIN REPRESSION

Eradication of Bed Bugs. The number of houses disinfested during the year was :—

Council houses	..	11	Other houses	..	49
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The disinfestation of houses in 60 cases was carried out by the staff of the Local Authority with liquid insecticides, and in addition 39 houses were disinfested by the occupiers.

Rats and Mice Destruction

Notifications received of rat infestation	..	470
Number of premises treated by rat operators	..	443
Number of premises re-inspected after treatment		383
Number of premises found infested after treatment		31
Number of premises supplied with poison	..	193
Sewer manholes baited		267
Dead rats collected from screens at Sewage Pumping Station		294
Total dead rats picked up		1,885
Estimated kill due to weight of poison taken	..	7,842
Estimated kill due to gassing		154
Total estimated kill for year		7,996

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act. One hundred and nine samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as follows :—

Artificial glycerin 2, Adexolin capsules 1, Ammoniated Quinine 1, Aspirin 1, Baking Powder 2, Beer 2, Bexam (Vitamins) 1, Black Currant Puree 1, Butter 2, Cake Flour 2, Camphorated Oil 1, Castor Oil 1, Chocolate Spread 1, Coffee (ground) 1, Egg Substitute Powder 2, Flowers of Sulphur 1, Gravy Salt 1, Homogenised Vegetables 1, Lard 2, Lemon Essence 1, Linseed Compound 1, Malted Soyacream 1, Malted Chest Syrup 1, Margarine 2, Marmite 1, Meat Essence 1, Milk 60, Mustard 3, Pepper 1, Saccharin Tablets 1, Self-Raising Flour 4, Sponge Mixture 1, Strawberry Flavour Essence 2, Tincture of Iodine 1, Vinegar 1, Vita Gravy 1.

91 Samples were found to be genuine.

18 Samples were found to be below standard as follows :—

- 2 Informal samples of Baking Powder were deficient in available carbon dioxide. The vendors were warned and the stocks destroyed.
- 1 Informal sample of Egg Substitute Powder was deficient in available carbon dioxide. The vendor was warned and the stocks withdrawn from sale.
- 3 Samples of Self-Raising Flour were deficient in available carbon dioxide. The vendors were warned and the Authority from whose area the flour was obtained was communicated with, and they rectified the error without resorting to legal proceedings.
- 1 Formal sample of Milk showed a 2.6% deficiency of fatty solids. A letter of warning was sent to the vendor.
- 3 Formal samples of Milk were found to be 19%, 23% and 20% deficient in fatty solids, four appeal to the cow samples revealed that the cows were giving milk below the standard. The farmers were advised to call in an agricultural expert.
- 2 Formal samples of Milk were deficient in non-fatty solids, and in one sample there was also an abstraction of 2% of fat. The farmer was warned.
- 1 Formal sample of Milk was adulterated by at least 8.8% of added water. A sample taken in course of delivery contained at least 3.6% extraneous water, appeal to the cow samples showed that the cows were giving genuine milk. The farmer was fined £4 4s., with £2 2s. Analyst's fees.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. Three samples of feeding stuffs, and three samples of fertiliser were examined by the Public Analyst during the year. Two samples of fertiliser failed to comply with the Statutory Statement supplied with the samples. In one case the retailer was warned, and in the other case the Authority from whose area the article was obtained was communicated with, and they warned the Wholesaler.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

CATTLE MARKET.

During the year a notice was served under the Market, Sales and Lairs Order on the owners of the Cattle Market requiring alterations and repairs to the stockyard so as to provide four additional pens with improvements to the paving and cattle loading ramp. This work was carried out to the satisfaction of the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and myself.

No restrictions have been placed on the market during the year due to outbreaks of contagious disease.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

Two cases of Tuberculosis were discovered in local herds, the animals affected were slaughtered, after which the cowsheds were thoroughly disinfected.

SWINE FEVER.

Three cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported, none of which were confirmed.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

No case or suspected case of Foot and Mouth Disease has occurred in this district during the year, but owing to its prevalence in many parts of the country articles have been inserted in the local press drawing the attention of stockowners to the regulations which lay down the precautions which must be taken in order to prevent infection spreading to their animals.

ANTHRAX.

Four suspected cases of Anthrax have occurred during the year, but in only one case was the disease confirmed. This was in a casualty sheep delivered to the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse. The affected carcase was destroyed, the slaughterhouse and equipment disinfected, and as a precautionary measure the slaughterman and the meat inspector were inoculated with anti-anthrax serum. The farmer developed an anthrax pustule and was admitted into hospital for treatment where he made a successful recovery.

PARASITIC MANGE.

No cases have occurred during the year.

SHEEP SCAB.

No cases of this disease have been notified during the year.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc. There are 103 licensed petroleum stores, having a total capacity of 159,655 gallons of petroleum spirit, and 600 gallons of petroleum mixture. There are also 6 stores where 10 tons 9 cwts. of carbide of calcium may be stored.

Explosives. There are six premises in the Borough registered for the keeping of explosives all of which receive periodical inspections.

F. V. A. SMITH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected, together with percentages of animals found to be diseased either wholly or in parts.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,585	4,516	707	7,221	19,911
Number inspected	1,585	4,516	707	7,221	19,911
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	3	31	7	15	28
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	136	1,316	4	377	2,579
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	8.8	29.8	1.6	5.4	13.1
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	0	152	4	0	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	344	1,736	1	0	1,166
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis	21.7	41.8	0.6	0	5.6

UNSOUND FOODS, CONDEMNED AND REMOVED FOR SALVAGE OR DESTRUCTION

Nature of Food	WEIGHT			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed Meat	112	13	2	11
Imported Meat	—	3	1	4
Canned Meat	—	5	1	21
„ Vegetables	—	2	3	14
„ Fish	—	3	1	4
„ Milk	—	7	0	4
„ Fruit	—	—	—	18
Jam	—	1	0	5
Sweets	—	—	1	23
Sausage	—	—	2	27
Bacon	—	2	1	4
Cheese	—	—	3	3
Black Pudding	—	—	—	20
Fish	—	11	1	14
Cereals	—	2	3	7

Nature of Food					WEIGHT			
					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Flour	..	..	..	..	—	—	4	14
Cake	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	12
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	14
Sugar	..	..	..	..	—	3	2	5
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	24
Lemons	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	22
Oranges	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	13
Peanut Butter	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	9
Ground Ginger	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	0
Eggs	..	..	..	..	—	2	3	4
Orange Juice	..	..	..	..	—	2	2	20
Total	..	..	..	..	115	9	2	10

HOUSING.

Statistics.

There was one new house erected during the year and none were demolished.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1250
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 4515
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 0
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 0
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 0
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. 958

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 683

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	61
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	48
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
--	---

Milk Supplies.

Number of wholesale producers	14
Number of producer retailers	13
Number of retail purveyors	36
Number of milkshops	36

Licences granted for the production and sale of graded milk :—

Producers, bottlers and purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Producers, bottlers and purveyors of Accredited Milk ..	1
Producers of Accredited Milk	10
Bottlers and purveyors of Accredited Milk	2
Accredited milk dealers	8
Supplementary Accredited licences	2
Pasteurisers and purveyors of Pasteurised Milk ..	4
Pasteurised milk dealers	21
Supplementary Tuberculin Tested licences	2
Accredited Milk samples examined	159

Accredited Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	39
Tuberculin Tested Milk Samples examined	35
Tuberculin Tested Milk samples outside prescribed standard	4
Pasteurised Milk samples examined	64
Pasteurised Milk samples outside the prescribed standard	3
Accredited producers warned by Health Committee ..	3
Accredited licences suspended	2
Accredited licences not renewed	2
Milk samples examined for Tuberculosis	36
Milk samples found to be affected with Tuberculosis ..	2
Tuberculous cows slaughtered as a result of positive samples	2

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	3
Number of Knacker's Yards	1
Number of licensed slaughtermen	63
Number of notifications of intended slaughter of suspected tuberculous animals received from the Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture ..	16
Carcases condemned for generalised tuberculosis	7
Carcases partially condemned	9

Meat Marking :—

Number of carcases officially stamped	6,221
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INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ..	43	10	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	28	5	—
Total	71	15	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	13	11	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Want of Thermometer (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 60) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary (insufficient)	10	12	—	—
Conveniences (unsuitable or defective (S. 7) not separate for sexes)				
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	23	23	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year 1944 is shown in the following table :—

Infectious Diseases, 1944

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	8	8	0
Scarlet Fever	61	49	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	3	0
Pneumonia	30	0	31
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	1
Erysipelas	7	2	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	295	3	2
Measles	152	2	0

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	Under 5 years	Aged 5 —15
Number of children immunised for the six months ending 30th June, 1944 ..	258	54
Number of children immunised for the six months ending 31st December, 1944 ..	142	145

At the end of the year it was estimated that 41% of the children in the town under five years of age had been immunised and 85% of the children aged 5-15.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the eight cases notified, one was from the General Infirmary, two from a Maternity Home, and five in private practice.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was ten, two being due to Whooping Cough, seven to Diarrhoea, and one to Cerebro Spinal Fever.

School Intimations of Disease. Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and, as far as possible, are followed up by the Health Visitors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with :—

Chickenpox	80
--------------------	----

Visits to Infectious Diseases. The Health Visitors paid the following visits to infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	122	(Including 60 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough	242	(Including 166 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	9	(Including 3 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox ..	6	(Including 3 to children under 5 years of age).

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough if applied for. During the year 23 phials each containing 8,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the Borough.

Laboratory Work. Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Pneumonia, and Undulant Fever, which if required are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and the County Laboratory, Derby.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 891, as compared with 1351 in 1943.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

<i>Disease</i>				<i>Results Positive</i>	<i>Results Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	..	..	..	120	310	430
Dysentery	..	..	..	4	6	10
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	144	272	416
Anthrax	..	..	..	1	0	1
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	0	1	1
Others	..	..	..	—	—	33

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 30 cases of Pneumonia notified.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases Treated. The following Table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :—

Patients	In Hospital January 1st, 1944	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1944
Anthrax	0	1	1	0	0
Diphtheria ..	0	*11	7	0	4
Tuberculous					
Meningitis ..	0	1	0	1	0
Diphtheria Carrier ..	1	2	3	0	0
Scarlet Fever ..	11	†53	59	0	5
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	1	1	0	0
Measles	0	††5	5	0	0
German Measles ..	0	18	18	0	0
Vincent's Angina ..	0	4	4	0	0
Tonsillitis	0	**15	15	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	3	3	0	0
Chickenpox	0	***4	4	0	0
Mumps	0	2	2	0	0
Erysipelas	0	2	2	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	0	3	3	0	0
Dysentery	0	1	1	0	0
Ophthalmia				0	0
Neonatorum ..	0	1	1		
Others	0	10	9	0	1
Totals	12	137	138	1	10

* Includes 3 from Mid-Staffs. Joint Hospital Board.

† Includes 2 from Mid-Staffs. Joint Hospital Board and 2 Service Cases.

†† Includes 3 Service Cases

§ Includes 4 Service Cases

|| Includes 2 Service Cases

** Includes 1 Service Case

*** Includes 4 Service Cases

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 59 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 27 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 48 days.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. Thirteen of the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being given by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases			Vision unim- paired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	17	13	4	17	0	0	0

In addition to the above, two other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives, but, when visited, practically no signs of disease were found.

The 17 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 17 Moderate, 0 Severe, 0

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1944

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1944 are given in the table below :—

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
5	..	..	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	1
10	..	..	1	2	1	2				
15	..	..	6	2	0	0				
20	..	..	1	2	0	1	6	3	0	1
25	..	..	5	4	0	0				
35	..	..	7	1	0	1				
45	..	..	7	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
55	..	..	8	0	0	0				
65 & upwards			0	1	0	0				
Totals	..		37	13	3	6	12	4	4	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Dispensary registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1944 :—

Total Cases	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
188	95	61	156	11	21	32

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Three cases where death was certified as due to Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was one in 7.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 58.

X-Ray Examinations. During the year the number of X-Ray examinations made was as follows :—

Chest Films	..	..	..	..	..	547
Chest Screening	..	..	..	..	..	444
Other Films	..	..	..	..	..	28

By arrangement with the General Infirmary a scheme was drawn up in 1943 whereby General Practitioners are enabled to send patients to the Infirmary for an X-ray examination of the chest, and this continued in 1944. The films come to the Health Department for interpretation and a report is then sent to the doctor.

The scheme has the merit of simplicity and causes a minimum of inconvenience to both patient and doctor. It is being well supported and the impression has been gained that a number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have come under treatment at a much earlier stage than would otherwise have been the case. The following table gives the results of the films examined under the scheme during the year :—

Nothing abnormal detected	..	..	..	158
No evidence of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	97
Cases for review	..	..	..	54
Definite cases of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	21

330

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Number of inductions	..	..	..	..	9
Number of refills	..	..	..	..	424

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1944 was 82.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 755, which gives an average per session of 8.9.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors, who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 104, and the total number of visits 236.

In addition, 118 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Three patients have been lent shelters to continue their treatment at home, and two patients were also lent bed and bedding so that they could have a separate room.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1944.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. It was not found necessary to take action under this Section.

Memo 266/T. Grants have been paid to patients during the year. The total number who received an allowance during the year was 26 and the amount paid out was £1,133 as maintenance allowances and £16 as Discretionary Allowances.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ended 31st December, 1944 :—

	<i>Number of new cases</i>	<i>Total number of attendances</i>
Health	2	130
Maternity and Child Welfare	11	426
Education	35	2939

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Disease	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males	Females		
Syphilis	56	66	1590	37
Gonorrhoea	65	25	423	0
Other Diseases ..	20	27	213	0
Totals	141	118	2226	37

In 1943 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 83 males and 63 females, the total number of attendances being 1643 for treatment by the Medical Officer.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, from Derbyshire and from Staffordshire, and also include 64 patients suffering from Syphilis, 56 from Gonorrhoea and 2 undiagnosed cases, who attended the Clinic in 1943 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1944.

There were, therefore, 127 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1944, including 9 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 77 from Burton, 20 from Derbyshire, 24 from Staffordshire and 6 others, compared with 146 cases in 1943, of which 99 were Borough cases.

Of the 2226 attendances at the Clinic, 1452 were made by Burton patients, 493 by Derbyshire patients, 186 by Staffordshire patients and 95 by other patients.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

	Wassermann	Gonorrhoea	Spirochaeta Pallida
Hospitals and other Institutions	165	29	1
Treatment Centre	223	84	0
Private Medical Practitioners	55	26	0
Total	443	139	1

VENEREAL DISEASES—CONTACTS

During the year the following Notifications were received under Regulation 33b.

First Notifications	19
Second Notifications	2

Of the latter two, one attended the V.D. Clinic after persuasion, but in the case of the other Form 2 had to be served and she then attended the V.D. Clinic.

In the case of the First Notifications, action was taken as follows :

Unable to trace owing to insufficient information	10
Left the town when visited	5
Contacts found	2
(of which one sub- mitted herself for treat- ment at the V.D. Clinic)	

It was not until the latter half of 1944 that cases were visited after the receipt of the First Notification.

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 79, 45 being males and 34 females.

The facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer remain the same as were given in detail in the Annual Report for 1936.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.7 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex:—

	0-1 yrs.	1-5yrs.	5-15 years	15-45 years	45-65 years	65 and upwards
Males ..	0	0	0	1	18	26
Females ..	0	0	0	5	12	17

BLIND PERSONS ACT

Under the Blind Persons Act, 100 persons are registered.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases:—

	0-16	Ages. 16-65	Over 65 years.
Males	2	22	22
Females	1	16	37

Grants are made by the Blind Persons Act Committee to blind persons in accordance with a scale of income adopted by the Committee.

Home Teacher of the Blind. The Home Teacher of the Blind paid 2,189 visits to the homes of the blind persons during the year.

Approved Blind Home Workers. Under the Blind Home workers scheme, five blind persons were employed at the end of the year as follows:—

Piano Tuners .. 1 Boot Repairer .. 1
Tea Agent .. 1 Basket Maker .. 1 Machine Knitter 1

One piano tuner and one brush maker ceased to be Home workers during the year.

Owing to the blackout and war conditions generally, the socials, entertainments and outings for the blind have been much restricted. The Social Centre was open on one day per week during the year, and there has been a good attendance, averaging 16.0 per session.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Midwives Act, 1936.—Cases attended by Municipal Midwives. During the year the seven Municipal Midwives attended 511 patients as Midwives and 77 patients as Maternity Nurses.

Midwives. The number of Midwives, who in January, 1944, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 17, and subsequently 3 others gave notice of their intention to practise.

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	..	..	..	263
Still Births	..	..	..	14
Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	72
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	18

During the year, six of the Municipal Midwives were trained in the use of Gas Air Analgesia and three machines were purchased. Up to the end of the year analgesia was administered in nine cases.

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £67 for the year. A sum of £40 11s. 5d. was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Birth Control. No cases were referred to our Consultant Gynaecologist under the scheme of Birth Control given in the Report for 1934.

Infant Welfare Centre. The Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street continued throughout the year to be attended by mothers and babies in very large numbers.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 1066, and the total attendances 20,417, giving an average per session of 100.1, as compared with an average of 95.6 for 1943. In these figures are included 234 evacuees.

Eye Defects. The arrangements whereby infants suffering from eye defects could be referred to Dr. Jagger for examination were continued during the year.

The number of children examined by him during the year was 16.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consists of the following ladies : Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Kew, Mrs. MacGilp, Mrs. Stanley, and Miss Wild.

Light Clinic. During the year, 148 new cases received treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre. A total of 2,091 attendances was made during the year. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted.

Ante-Natal Clinic. The Ante-Natal Clinic was held on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock and on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health was in charge.

Total number of new patients seen 404

Total number of attendances 1,322

In these figures are included 59 evacuees.

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 310 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Post-Natal Clinic. A post-natal clinic was held in the morning of the first Wednesday in each month.

Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 152 cases who made 243 attendances during the year.

Toddlers' Clinic. A clinic specially reserved for the examination of Toddlers was held during the afternoon session of the first Wednesday in every month.

Consultant Work. Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined 4 obstetric cases during the year.

Hospital Beds. The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease	Result	
	Cured	Died
Caesarean Section	3	0
Post Partum Haemorrhage	3	0
Difficult Labour	14	0
Incomplete Abortion	19	0
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	5	0
Other conditions	20	0
Total	64	0

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. 178 patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified was 1,217 (including 45 still births).

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 30—19 males and 11 females.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors have paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to infants	1002
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	2,816
Visits to children over one year	4,072
Visits to still-births	9
Total	7,899

379 visits to cases of infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

Dental Treatment. The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under 5 years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Number of children treated	12
Number of mothers treated	7
Number of teeth extracted	20
Number of fillings	5
Number of other operations	0
Dentures supplied	0

Child Life Protection. At the end of 1943, there were 11 children "taken for reward" registered under the provision of Sections 206-220 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Adoption of Children Regulations. These Regulations came into force in 1943. No further applications for registration were received during the year.

Health Visitors and Cleanliness. The attention of the Health Visitors and Midwives in this town was drawn to Circular 2831 on the promotion of cleanliness and good habits, and the elimination of verminous conditions, and where the Health Visitors or Midwives discovered uncleanliness or verminous conditions, they endeavoured to get these conditions remedied.

The standards of cleanliness in this Borough of infants and expectant mothers is fairly high on the whole, and only a few families appear to be the offenders.

During the year, arrangements were made with the Education Committee whereby the cleansing facilities at the School Clinic have been made available for the cleansing of adults and pre-school children.

The medical practitioners have been acquainted with the arrangements, and good use is being made of the service.

Appointments are made in the evenings and a male and female attendant have been appointed on a sessional basis.

During the year 161 persons attended the Clinic.

Care of Premature Children. In accordance with the recommendation of Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved arrangements for the purchase of suitable equipment for the home-nursing of premature infants. One cot and the necessary accessories was purchased, and has been made use of, on one occasion during the year. More recently, by arrangement with the Public Assistance Committee, a ward for premature infants has been equipped at the Public Assistance Institution (Belvedere Hospital).

Care of Illegitimate Children. The marked increase in the number of illegitimate births during the war years is a matter for serious concern—more especially since the suitable placing of these unfortunate infants has become increasingly difficult.

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health suggested that Welfare Authorities should co-operate with, and reinforce the work of voluntary moral welfare organisations and this suggestion has been implemented by the making of a grant to the Committee of the Girls' Home in the town. This home has done much valuable work in the district for many years, but is unfortunately seriously handicapped at the present time owing to lack of workers.

War-time Nursery. The War-time Nursery opened in November, 1942, and continued to be well attended during the year. The average number of children in attendance was 42 and they made 9,467 attendances during the year.

Home Help. During the year the Home Help attended 11 cases.

Blood Transfusion Service. At the beginning of 1943 the Health Committee decided to establish a Blood Transfusion Service in the town, in conjunction with the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Birmingham. This arrangement continued during 1944. A supply of blood is available for emergency use at the Borough Isolation Hospital, and the service operates very satisfactorily.

TABLE I.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1944

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified							Total cases notified in each Locality of the District								Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	All Ages—Years						Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'g'w	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore	Stapenhill	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65									
Smallpox ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	8	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	8
Erysipelas ..	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Scarlet Fever ..	61	0	10	40	7	4	0	0	4	15	12	4	2	7	10	49
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ..	25	4	4	3	1	4	8	1	4	3	4	3	1	4	0	0
Malaria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	4	1	3	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	59	0	0	5	14	21	17	2	5	8	8	6	8	6	10	41
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	13	0	1	10	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	5	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	3
Measles ..	152	4	68	73	6	1	0	48	19	5	26	17	10	9	18	22
Whooping Cough ..	295	23	161	108	0	2	1	12	36	54	37	27	5	28	96	33
Dysentery ..	12	0	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	4	1
Totals ..	663	48	247	249	36	46	31	90	74	96	90	60	42	62	149	121

Burton upon Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough, with the exception of the new cubicle block.

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1944

Causes of Death 1	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District						
	All Ages 2	0—1 years 3	1—5 years 4	5—15 years 5	15—45 years 6	45—65 years 7	65 and upwards 8
All Causes	611	39	9	12	49	166	336
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	16	..	..	..	9	5	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	6	..	2	3	1	..	..
Syphilitic Diseases	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Influenza	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Inf. Encephalitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Buc: Cav: and Oesoph (M); Uterus (F)	20	..	..	..	1	8	11
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	13	..	..	..	..	4	9
Cancer of Breast	8	..	..	..	4	2	2
Cancer of all other sites	38	..	..	..	1	16	21
Diabetes	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	61	..	..	..	3	17	41
Heart Disease	162	..	..	2	5	48	107
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	36	..	..	1	1	8	26
Bronchitis	27	1	..	..	2	11	13
Pneumonia	31	8	3	1	..	6	13
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	..	..	..	..	6	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	6	..	..	..	..	4	2
Diarrhoea, under 2 years	7	6	1	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Digestive Diseases	16	..	..	..	2	2	12
Nephritis	8	..	..	1	3	2	2
Puerperal and Post-Abort. Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Maternal Causes	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Premature Birth	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	7	6	..	1	..	..	..
Suicide	7	..	..	..	1	5	1
Road Traffic Accidents	12	..	..	..	4	3	5
Other Violent Causes	14	4	..	..	4	2	4
All Other Causes	77	..	1	2	5	16	53

Meteorology.—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Isolation Hospital for the year appear below:—

MONTH	Rainfall			No. of days on which 0.01 inch or more fell	Temperature (in shade)					
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours			Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date	
JANUARY	2.50	0.66	9	15	41.3	58	27	22	16 & 17	12
FEBRUARY	1.62	0.68	27	15	36.7	57	2	10	29	21
MARCH.. ..	0.21	0.05	1 & 7	11	40.5	66	26	11	1	17
APRIL	2.36	0.58	2	11	49.3	72	30	29	1	2
MAY	1.82	1.23	29	9	52.0	84	29	30	7	2
JUNE	2.04	0.43	26	18	55.4	74	24	38	11	0
JULY	2.86	0.50	2	17	61.0	78	16 & 17	46	16	0
AUGUST	2.66	0.93	19	13	61.7	82	16	45	13	0
SEPTEMBER	2.87	0.68	23	14	53.8	69	4,17,18,21	32	10	1
OCTOBER	2.63	0.43	19	23	48.0	59	15,17&20	32	2	1
NOVEMBER	3.67	0.50	16	24	41.9	58	22	27	12,13&16	11
DECEMBER	1.44	0.32	3	11	36.8	54	17	18	26	17
YEAR—1944	26.68	1.23	29 May	181	48.3	84	29 May	10	29 Feb.	84

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